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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/707,327	12/05/2003	Penny L. Gerstner	014033.000018	1326
	7590 01/30/200 N ALLEN, PLLC FOI	EXAMINER		
430 DAVIS DR	IVE, SUITE 500	ZECHER, MICHAEL R		
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			3691	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/30/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/707,327	GERSTNER ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit	
MICHAEL R. ZECHER	3691	

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The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence add	ress
THE REPLY FILED <u>07 January 2009</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS A	APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR	R ALLOWANCE.	
1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on application, applicant must timely file one of the following application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Apple for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 C periods:	replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit eal (with appeal fee) in compliance	i, or other evidence, www. with 37 CFR 41.31; or	hich places the (3) a Request
a) The period for reply expires <u>3</u> months from the mailing date	of the final rejection.		
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire la Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(dvisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in ter than SIX MONTHS from the mailing b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE	date of the final rejection	n.
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extunder 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.1: ension and the corresponding amount of shortened statutory period for reply origing than three months after the mailing date	of the fee. The appropria nally set in the final Offic	ate extension fee e action; or (2) as
NOTICE OF APPEAL 2. The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in comp filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exten Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed w	nsion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of the	
<u>AMENDMENTS</u>			
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, It (a) They raise new issues that would require further condition (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE belon) They are not deemed to place the application in bet appeal; and/or (d) They present additional claims without canceling a conditional claims.	nsideration and/or search (see NOT w); ter form for appeal by materially rec	E below); lucing or simplifying th	
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)). 4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.12	21. See attached Notice of Non-Cor	mpliant Amendment (I	PTOL-324).
5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):			·
 Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be all non-allowable claim(s). 		imely filed amendmer	t canceling the
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided that the status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE		be entered and an ex	xplanation of
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, bu because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e). 			
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to o showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the property of t	vercome <u>all</u> rejections under appea and was not earlier presented. Se	l and/or appellant fails e 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1)	s to provide a).
REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER 11. ☑ The request for reconsideration has been considered bu See continuation sheet.	t does NOT place the application in	condition for allowand	ce because:
12. ☐ Note the attached Information <i>Disclosure Statement</i> (s). (13. ☐ Other:	(PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)		
/Alexander Kalinowski/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3691	/Michael R. Zecher/ Art Unit #3691		

In regards to Applicant's argument against the 35 U.S. C. 112, second paragraph, rejection, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. For a computer-implemented means-plus-function claim limitation that invokes 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, the corresponding structure is required to be more than simply a general purpose computer or microprocessor. The corresponding structure for a computer-implemented function must include the algorithm as well as the general purpose computer or microprocessor. The written description of the specification must at least disclose the algorithm that transforms the general purpose microprocessor to a special purpose computer programmed to perform the disclosed algorithm that performs the claimed function. See Artistocrat Techonologies, Inc. v. International Gaming Techonology, 184 F.3d 1328, 1338, 86 USPQ2d 1235. 1243 (Fed. Cir. 2008). Applicant may express the algorithm in any understandable terms including as a mathematical formula, in prose, in a flow chart, or in any other manner that provides sufficient structure. See MPEP 2181 for examples where the courts held that the corresponding structure is adequate for the computer-implemented means-plus-function claim limitations. Th Examiner maintains that a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, is appropriate because the written description of the specification discloses no corresponding algorithm.

In regards to Applicant's argument against the 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. During patent examination, the pending claims must be "given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification." >The Federal Circuit's en banc decision in Phillips v. AWH Corp., 415 F.3d 1303, 75 USPQ2d 1321 (Fed. Cir. 2005) expressly recognized that the USPTO employs the "broadest reasonable interpretation" standard: The Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") determines the scope of claims in patent applications not solely on the basis of the claim language, but upon giving claims their broadest reasonable construction "in light of the specification as it would be interpreted by one of ordinary skill in the art." In re Am. Acad. of Sci. Tech. Ctr., 367 F.3d 1359, 1364[, 70 USPQ2d 1827] (Fed. Cir. 2004). Indeed, the rules of the PTO require that application claims must "conform to the invention as set forth in the remainder of the specification and the terms and phrases used in the claims must find clear support or antecedent basis in the description so that the meaning of the terms in the claims may be ascertainable by reference to the description." 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1).

In this case, Applicant states that the system of the invention can include various engines and data repositories that work together to provide the means for implementing embodiments of the invention. Some of these can be implemented manually or using paper-based means. Even in embodiments where all of the engines and data repositories are computerized, the creation and use of paper records as part of the processes disclosed can be supported (See paragraph 7 of the specification). Since Applicant's specification indicates an embodiment whereby the "means for receiving," "means for matching," "means for forwarding," etc. lack storages on a medium, no underlying functionality occurs and thus there is no practical application (e.g. engines and repositories are clear indicia that Applicant intended a software application). The Examiner maintains that the means-plus-function language does not positively insert harware into the claim construction, thus a broad interpretation of claim 21 can be software only.

n regards to Applicant's argument against 35 U.S.C. 102(e), the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Based on a broad and reasonable interpretation, the Examiner has identified that the recited elements are disclosed, taught, and suggested in the prior art. First, Neofytides et al. clearly teaches reoccuring transactions (See col. 1, line 57, through col. 2, line 2). Second, Neofytides et al. clearly teaches that individuals initate bank account debits in an electronic monetary transacation (See col. 5, line 38, through col. 6, line 9). It is inherent that bank accounts are held within banks or financial institutions. Although financial institutions are not expressly disclosed, they are implicit to one of ordinary skill in the art. Third, Neofytides et al. clearly outlines the steps of confirming a transaction (See col. 9, line 52, through col. 10, line 49). Finally, Neofytides et al. specifically contemplates that remote individuals periodically direct a reoccuring payment (See col. 1, line 57, through col. 2, line 2). In conjunction with this disclosure, Neofytides et al. discloses, teaches, and suggests incorporating authorized third parties (See col 6, lines 23-36). The Examiner maintains that all of Applicant's claims recite elements disclosed, taught, and suggested in Neofytides et al.